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A New Species of the Genus *Plutomerus* from Japan (Hymenoptera, Platygasteridae)

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Abstract. *Plutomerus japonicus* sp. nov. from Kyushu, Japan. is described as a second species of the genus.

Key words: Taxonomy, Hymenoptera, Platygasteridae, *Plutomerus*, Japan, new species.

In this paper I describe a new species of the genus *Plutomerus* from Kyushu, Japan. The genus *Plutomerus* was established by Masner and Huggert in 1989, based on an Indian species. The new species is the second known species of the genus in the world.

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Genus *Plutomerus* Masner and Huggert
[Japanese name: Amime-kigoshi-kurobachi]

Platygastrides sensu Mukerjee 198 1. Mani and Sharma, 1982. (*nec. Platygastrides* Dodd, 19 13).

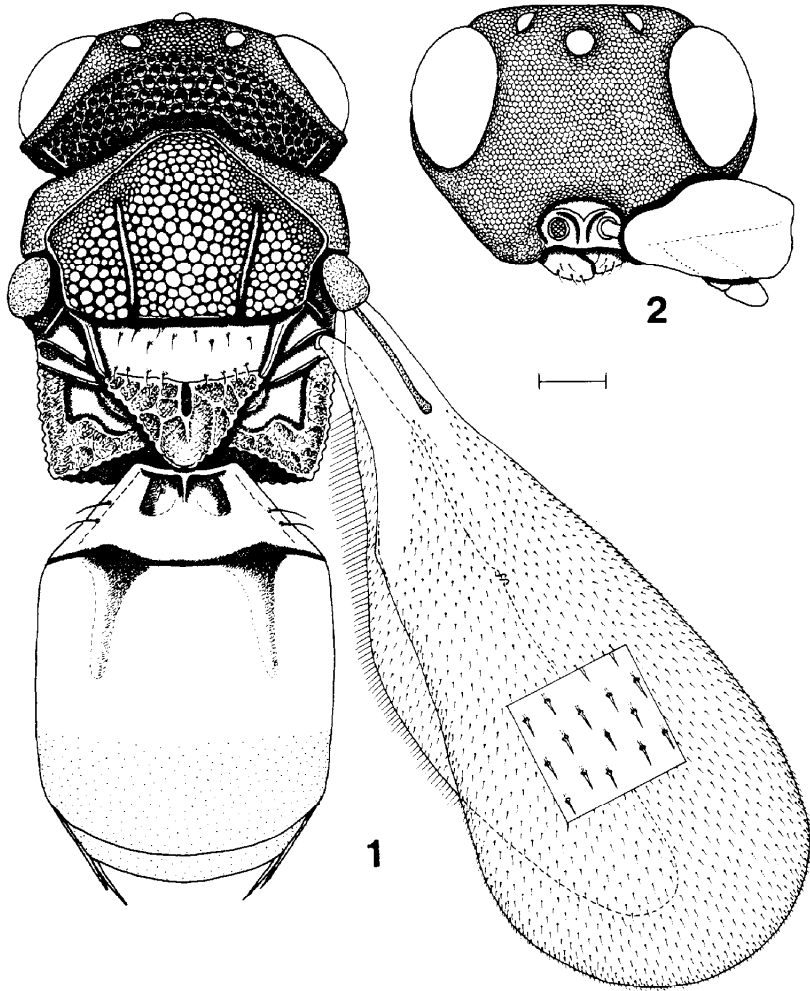
Plutomerus Masner and Huggert, 1989, Mem. ent. Soc. Canada, (147): 102. Original designation. Type specie: *Platygastrides indicus* Mukerjee, 198 1, by monotypy.

Masner and Huggert (1989) established the genus *Plutomerus* with a detailed description in the Fidiobia-cluster (Platygasteridae, Sceliotrachelinae), and recorded the genus from Japan for the first time.

Plutomerus japonicus sp. nov.
[Japanese name: Amime-kigoshi-kurobachi]

(Figs. 1 - 4)

Diagnosis (female, male). Hyperoccipital carina indefinite in the middle, continuing as blunt edge around eyes; frons and anterior part of vertex uniformly reticulate; vertex behind hyperoccipital carina with rough umbilicate reticulation like as honeycomb; mesoscutum paved with minute coin-like structures; wings with microtrichia modified into decumbent spiculae.



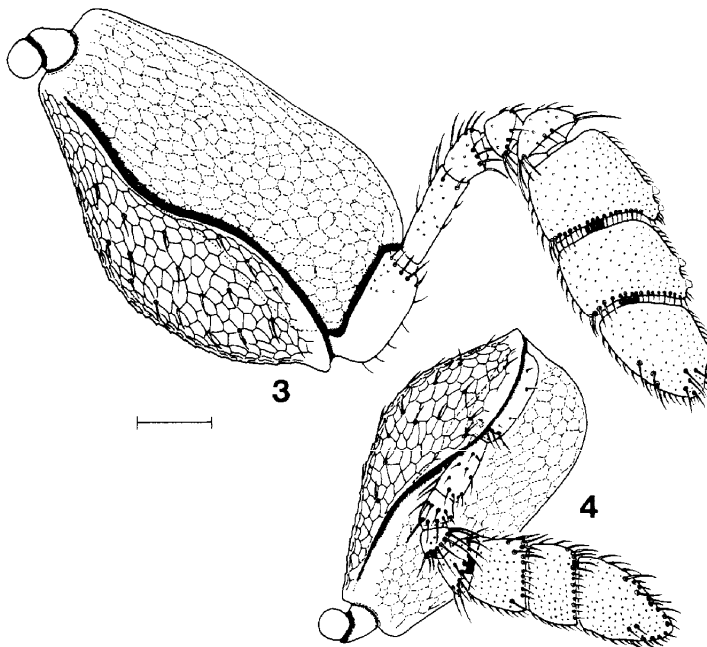
Figs. 1-2. *Plutomerus japonicus* sp. nov. female. 1: Whole body in dorsal view, with right wings. 2: Head in frontal view, with left antenna. Scale 0.1 mm.

Description. Female. Length 1.3 mm. Black; mandibles reddish brown; antennae and all legs yellow except coxae; foamy structures yellowish white; wings slightly infusate; submarginal vein of fore wing pale yellow.

Head in dorsal view transverse, lens like shaped, 2.2 x as broad as long (48:22), 0.45 x as long as mesosoma; anterior part of vertex coarsely reticulate, almost bare; hyperoccipital carina indefinite in the middle, bluntly edged around eyes and continuing to middle of gena; vertex behind carina scooped, with rough umblicate reticulation like as honeycomb, delimited by vertical (occipital ?) carinae laterally; POL:OOL:LOL = 10:6:4; head in lateral view 1.6 x as high as long (36:22); eye large, bare, 1.5 x as high as long

(2 1: 15), 0.6 x as high as head; head in frontal view subtriangular, convex, usually covered with extremely broad scapes; interorbital space 0.5 x as broad as head width; frons and cheeks uniformly reticulate, almost bare; mandibles small. Antenna 9-segmented, with abrupt, massive, 3-segmented clava (Fig.3); antennomeres in relative proportions, 55:37;17:7;13:4;7:6;5:6;6:10;12:15;11:15;16:12; scape reticulate, with extremely broad lamella, concealable all of remnant segments; pedicel and A3 cylindrical; A4 subconical; A5 trapezoidal; A6 subtriangular; A7 and A8 subrectangular; A9 ovoid; sensillar formula 1-2-2; A7-A9 with some apical, short bristles and dense, short hairs.

Mesosoma 0.5 mm long, nearly quadrate, only slightly longer than wide (50:48), 0.75 x as high as long; pronotum angulate anterolaterally, reticulate, with indefinite vertical epomia, and pubescence near neck; mesoscutum broad, 1.5 x as broad as long (43:28), paved with minute coin-like structures (Fig. 1); notauli almost percurrent except anterior end, subparallel, smooth; scutellum transverse, about 3 x as broad as long (30:9), smooth, shining, with sparse hairs and lateral keels; triangular foamy structure on dorsellum and propodeum about 2 x as long as scutellum, elevated, broadly attaching to scutellum, and medially with deep longitudinal depression; propodeum thickly covered with foamy structures along posterior and lateral margins; pronotal side reticulate; ventral part of pronotum concaved, glabrous and shining; mesopleuron glabrous, shining, with 5-6 horizontal ridges dorsally and 2 ridges ventrally along sternaulus; ventral side of mesopleuron reticulate; metapleuron covered with foamy structures except pubescent anteromedial area. Fore wing 0.4 x as broad as long (47: 118). 2.4 x as long as



Figs. 3-4. *Plutomerus japonicus* sp. nov. 3: Female antenna. 4: Male antenna. Scale 0.05 mm.

mesosoma, exceeding apex of metasoma when folded; microtrichia on wing disc modified into decumbent spiculae; submarginal vein short, straight, 0.2 x as long as fore wing, with small knob; hind wing 0.24 x as broad as long, 0.85 x as long as fore wing, with 2 frenal hooks; marginal cilia about 1/4 wing width basally, 1/10 wing width medially to distally.

Metasoma broad, subrectangular, flattened dorsally, 0.8 x as broad as and 0.3 x as high as long (44:20:60), 1.2 x as long as mesosoma (60:50), smooth, shining; T1 broad, trapezoidal, 3.2 x as broad as long (42: 14), 0.3 x as long as T2, elevated anteromedially. with 2 pairs of long lateral hairs; T2 large, square (43:44), with pair of shallow furrows anteriorly, and faint punctation on posterior 1/3; T3 - T6 very short, transverse. with punctation; It1 pubescent; It2 broad, shining, with faint punctation; S 1 pubescent. with foamy structures laterally; S2 shining, glabrous anteriorly, punctate posteriorly.

Male. Length 1.0 mm. Very similar to female except as follows: Antenna 9-segmented, with 3-segmented clava (Fig.4); antennomeres in relative proportions, 42:25; 13:6; 9:4; 5:5; 4:5; 5:6; 8:10; 7:10; 14:10; A4 and A5 triangular; A6 transverse; A7 and A8 nearly quadrate; A9 ovoid; A1 - A4 with sparse hairs, A5 and A6 with sparse long hairs; clava densely covered with short and long hairs. Metasoma slightly smaller than that of female, 1.1 x as long as mesosoma (45:40).

Distribution. Japan (Kyushu).

Type material. Holotype: female, Mt. Tachibana-yama, Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan, 29.IV.-5.V. 1979, K.Yamagishi (Yellow pan traps), deposited in Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University (Type No. 3058, KUEC). Allotype: male, Sata-misaki, Kagoshima Pref., Kyushu, 1 .V. 1962, A.Nakanishi (KUEC). Paratype: 2 females, same locality as holotype, 20.V.-9.VI. 1979 and 7-13.VII. 1979 (Canadian National Collection of Insects).

Biology. The host is unknown. The specimens from Mt. Tachibana-yama were collected by yellow pan traps in an evergreen forest.

Remarks. *Plutomerus japonicus* sp. nov. is distinguishable from *P. indicus* (Mukerjee) in having weaker sculpture on the vertex and the mesoscutum.

The new species has spicular microtrichia on the wing disc, but they do not seem to relate with the spike-like microtrichia in *Isolia*-cluster of Masner and Huggert (1989).

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